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The Southern PATRIOT

Volume 3 Nashville, Tennessee, September, 1945 No. 9

The South Looks Ahead

For Postwar Prosperity: Higher Wages

What will be the attitude of the South in planning for the future? There is a growing conviction that poverty need not be the lot of one of the most favored sections of this country. But we must challenge the old precepts, overthrow old policies, discard reasoning that has kept us behind in the past. . .

One of the main reasons why the South has not been able to make the progress that it should, is the tendency on the part of the wealthy and influential people of this section to insist that laborers be paid no more than starvation wages. . .

Most certainly the South will remain poor if it continues to pay so little it allows citizens only sufficient income to purchase the bare necessities of life.

Our greatest handicap to a promising postwar era lies in the fight we must make, over bitter protest from many entrenched interests, in insisting that there can be no well balanced and sustained prosperity unless the working man receives more than the starvation wages he has been grudgingly allowed in the past.

Oxford Eagle,
Oxford, Mississippi

For Postwar Prosperity: Free Labor

Florida will prosper in the postwar only to the extent that we attain best use of our resources and facilities and keep our manpower gainfully employed. Any law that hamstrings labor or industry will deter this objective. Florida, with its open shop amendment is out of step with progress.

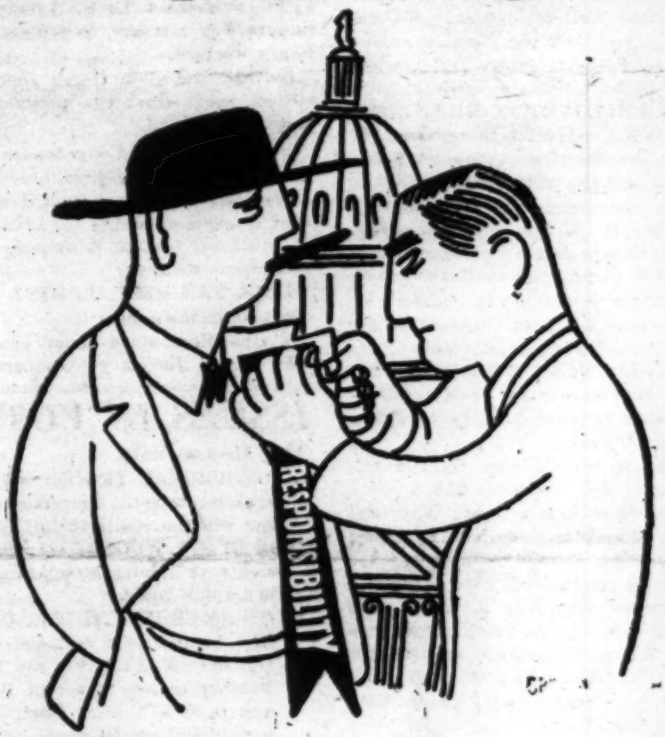
The Floridian,
St. Petersburg, Florida

For Postwar Prosperity: Economic Opportunity for All

It should be plain enough that the future progress and economic security of the region depends upon raising the economic and social standards of the large Negro population. The South cannot prosper with one half of its population substandard and dependent.

Newport News Press,
Newport News, Virginia

It's Up To Congress



The human welfare of the Southern people is largely in the hands of Congress at this moment.

In every Southern state, large war plants have closed and thousands of workers have found no employment. Veterans are returning home.

The unemployment compensation these workers and veterans are receiving does not begin to meet their living costs. In ten Southern states, the maximum benefits paid are less than $20 a week.

With the ending of overtime pay in most plants, take-home pay has dropped sharply, reminding us that many thousands of Southern workers are receiving but 40 and 50c an hour—wages that cannot possibly give them a decent standard of living.

Farmers, too, face new peacetime problems—their income depends basically upon the city worker's ability to buy their products. Cotton farmers' futures are threatened by the cotton picking machine.

All these problems fall with especial weight upon the shoulders of one-fourth of the Southern people. Negro veterans and workers alike face tremendous obstacles in getting jobs equal to their new skills.

And—the majority of the Southern people are still voteless—unable because of poll tax rule to influence the critical elections ahead.

These issues of human welfare could have been, should have been faced and solved by Congress before we reached this emergency.

The Southern people must now pin the badge of responsibility upon their representatives. IT'S UP TO CONGRESS.

What's Up To Congress?

A Summary of Urgent Issues in Washington

The South faces the same reconversion problems as the nation, only more urgently, for its new wartime industry must be maintained if the South is to go forward. Southern small towns, key production centers in war, must not *"revert to their peacetime function as market places for the surrounding rural community," as the* Wall St. Journal *predicts. Before Congress are these urgent reconversion measures to assure full production and higher living standards:*

FULL EMPLOYMENT BILL, S-380. Would make the federal government responsible for assuring job opportunities for all Americans able and desiring to work, by encouraging private industry and giving U. S. aid when necessary.

Status: Senate debate in progress. Before House Committee on Expenditures in Executive Departments, headed by Rep. Manasco, Alabama. Opponents are fighting for crippling amendments.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION. As proposed by President Truman, would increase benefits to $25 a week for 26 weeks.

Status: Senate, led by Southerners, emasculated bill, omitting $25 a week provision. Now before House Ways and Means Committee, headed by Rep. Doughton, No. Carolina. Sponsors are fighting for original bill over opposition of Southerns who fear it would raise all living standards in South. Southerners on House Committee are: Cooper (Tenn.), Robertson (Va.), West (Texas), Mills (Ark.), Gregory (Ky.), Camp (Va.), and Maloney (La.).

RAISING MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE TO 65c, an amendment to Wage-Hour Act lifting minimum from 40c... Introduced by Sen. Pepper (Florida), especially vital to South.

Status: Before Senate Labor Subcommittee.

FEPC; S 101, HR 2232. Would make FEPC permanent U. S. Agency... Key reconversion measure, to protect jobs of Negro workers.

Status: Stalled in House Rules Committee, needs discharge petition signatures.

Southern poll tax Congressmen already are leading the fight to obstruct and defeat this program, proposed by President Truman, needed by the nation. Thus the anti-poll tax bill is another key reconversion measure:

POLL TAX REPEAL, HR 7, for free elections in the South.

Status: Has passed House, pending before Senate Judiciary Committee, after favorable Subcommittee report. Sen. Pat McCarran heads committee which is being urged to report the bill out favorably and without delay.

SOCIAL SECURITY, MURRAY WAGNER DINGELL BILL. Extends present coverage and benefits of Social Security Act, including a health program insurance.

Status: Stalled in Senate Finance Committee, after two years. Hearings needed.

KEY

+ Vote for human welfare.
— Vote against human welfare.
O Absent.
*** Indicates an unfavorable vote on the same issue, in effect nullifying this favorable vote.**

ISSUES IN VOTING RECORD

The House Vote

1. **RECIPROCAL TRADE: vote on final passage of bill to renew reciprocal trade agreements act. Agreements are an important part of postwar world prosperity and will contribute to full employment here.**
2. **BRETTON WOODS: vote on final passage of bill ratifying Bretton Woods agreements, to eliminate economic aggression and help provide jobs for U. S. workers in foreign trade.**
3. **UN-AMERICAN (DIES) COMMITTEE: vote to make the old and infamous Dies Committee a permanent congressional unit.**
4. **HENRY WALLACE: the key vote in the Wallace confirmation fight, a vote whether or not to accept House rule on bill by Sen. George that took lending powers of RFC away from Commerce Department. A good test of House attitude toward full employment.**
5. **PRICE CONTROL: vote on the Anderson amendment, which gave Secretary of Agriculture veto power over the OPA. Would have deprived OPA of effective authority to control prices.**
6. **POLL TAX: vote on HR 7, to repeal poll tax.**

The Senate Vote

1. **RECIPROCAL TRADE: the key vote in the reciprocal trade fight, an amendment to withhold power from the President to reduce U. S. tariff barriers. A vote for this amendment would have made reciprocal trade agreements meaningless.**
2. **BRETTON WOODS: vote on crippling amendment by Sen. Ball.**
3. **HENRY WALLACE: vote on maneuver by Sen. Bailey to block Wallace's appointment as Secretary of Commerce by bringing up confirmation vote before vote on George Bill.**
4. **AUBREY WILLIAMS: vote on confirmation of Williams as head of Rural Electrification Administration. Williams, an Alabamian, was clearly fitted for the job, and had a fine record. The debate was marked by one of the most flagrant red-baiting, labor-baiting, and anti-Negro outbursts in recent Congressional history.**
5. **PRICE CONTROL: vote on Taft amendment to guarantee a cost-plus profit price ceiling on every product, regardless of overall profits of industries producing them. Would have required minute examination of cost of every product, made price control impossible.**
6. **FEPC: vote on Sen. Barkley's amendment to give FEPC $250,000—half of what was required—to carry on work. Though the compromise was inadequate, it ended several days of Bilbo filibustering.**

Now Get Going and Stay on the Road

What's Congress Up To?

Voting Record of Southern Congressmen

HOUSE VOTE	Reciprocal Trade	Bretton Woods	Dies Committee	Wallace	Price Control	Poll Tax
Alabama:						
Andrews	+	+	—	—	+*	0
Boykin	0	+	—	—	0	—
Grant	0	0	—	+	—	0
Hobbs	+	0	—	+	0	0
Jarman	+	0	+	+	0	0
Manasco	+	+	—	+	—	—
Patrick	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rains	+	+	+	+	+	—
Sparkman	+	+	+	+	+	—
Arkansas:						
Cravens	+	+	—	—	—	0
Gathings	+	+	—	—	—	0
Harris	+	+	+	+	+	—
Hays	+	+	+	+	+*	—
Mills	+	+	—	+	0	—
Norrell	+	+	—	—	—	—
Trimble	+	+	0	+	+	—
Florida:						
Cannon	—	0	—	0	0	0
Hendricks	+	+	—	+	—	—
Peterson	—	0	—	0	—	—
Price	+	+	—	+	—	—
Rogers	—	+	—	+	—	—
Sikes	+*	0	0	+	0	0
Georgia:						
Brown	+	+	—	+	+	—
Camp	+	+	—	+	+	—
Cox	+	+	—	—	—	—
Gibson	+	+	—	—	0	—
Pace	+	+	—	+	—	0
Peterson	+	+	—	—	0	—
Ramspeck	+	+	+	+	+	—
Tarver	+	+	+	+	—	—
Vinson	+	+	+	+	0	—
Wood	+	+	—	+	—	—
Kentucky:						
Bates	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chapman	+	+	0	+	+	0
Chelf	+	+	+	+	—	+
Clements	+	+	+	+	—	0
Gregory	+	+	+	+	+	—
May	+	+	—	0	0	—
O'Neal	+	+	+	+	+	+
Robsion	—	—	—	—	—	+
Spence	+	+	+	+	+	+
Louisiana:						
Allen	+	+	—	+	+*	—
Brooks	+	+	0	+	+*	—
Domengeaux	—	0	—	+	+*	—
Hebert	0	0	—	+	—	0
Larcade	+	+	—	—	—	0
McKenzie	+	+	—	—	—	—
Maloney	+	+	—	+	+	—
Morrison	+	0	—	0	—	—
Mississippi:						
Abernethy	+	+	—	—	—	—
Colmer	+	+	—	0	—	—
McGehee	+	+	—	—	—	—

HOUSE VOTE	Reciprocal Trade	Bretton Woods	Dies Committee	Wallace	Price Control	Poll Tax
Rankin	+	+	—	—	—	—
Whitten	+	0	—	+	0	0
Whittington	+	+	+	+	+	—
Winstead	+	+	—	+	—	—
North Carolina:						
Barden	+	+	0	+	0	—
Bonner	+	0	+	+	+	—
Bulwinkle	+	+	+	+	+	—
Burgin	+	+	+	+	+	—
Clark	+	+	0	+	0	—
Cooley	0	0	+	+	0	0
Doughton	+	+	0	+	+	—
Durham	+	0	+	+	0	0
Ervin	+	+	+	0	—	—
Folger	+	+	+	+	+	—
Kerr	+	0	+	0	+	—
Weaver	+	+	+	+	0	—
Oklahoma:						
Boren	0	0	+	+	0	0
Johnson	0	+	—	+	—	+
Monroney	+	+	+	+	+	+
Rizley	—	—	0	—	—	—
Schwabe	—	—	—	0	—	—
Stewart	0	0	—	+*	—	0
Stigler	0	+	—	+	—	+
Wickersham	+	+	—	+	—	—
South Carolina:						
Bryson	+	+	—	+	+*	—
Hare	+	+	—	0	+*	—
McMillan	+	0	—	0	+*	0
Richards	+	+	—	+	+	0
Riley	+	+	—	+	+	—
Rivers	+	0	—	+*	0	—
Tennessee:						
Cooper	+	+	—	+	+	—
Courtney	+	+	0	0	+	—
Davis	+	+	—	+	+	—
Earthman	0	0	0	+	0	0
Gore	+	+	0	0	+	+
Jennings	—	+	0	—	—	0
Kefauver	+	+	+	+	0	0
Murray	+	+	—	—	—	—
Priest	+	+	+	+	+	+
Reece	0	0	0	0	—	0
Texas:						
Beckworth	+	+	—	+	+	—
Combs	+	+	+	+	—	—
Fisher	0	+	—	+	—	—
Gossett	+	+	—	+*	—	—
Johnson, L. A.	+	+	+	+	+	—
Johnson, L. B.	0	0	0	+	+	—
Kilday	+*	+	—	+	+*	—
Lanham	+	+	—	+*	—	—
Lyle	+	+	+	+	—	—
Mahon	+	+	—	+	+	—
Mansfield	+	+	+	+	+	—
Patman	+	+	+	+	+	—
Pickett	+	+	+	+	—	—

SENATE VOTE	Reciprocal Trade	Bretton Woods	Wallace	Williams	Price Control	FEPC
Alabama:						
Bankhead	0	0	—	—	+	—
Hill	+	+	+	+	+	—
Arkansas:						
Fulbright	+	+	+	—	+	—
McClellan	+*	+	—	—	0	—
Florida:						
Andrews	0	+	0	0	0	0
Pepper	+	0	+	+	+	0
Georgia:						
George	+	+	—	—	+	—
Russell	0	—	+	—	0	—
Kentucky:						
Barkley	+	+	+	+	+	+
Chandler	+	+	0	—	+*	0
Louisiana:						
Ellender	+	+	+	+	+	—
Overton	+	0	+	—	+	—
Mississippi:						
Bilbo	+	+	+	—	+*	—
Eastland	+	+	+	—	0	—
North Carolina:						
Bailey	+	0	—	—	0	—
Hoey	+	+	—	+	0	—
Oklahoma:						
Moore	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thomas	—	+	+	+	+*	0
South Carolina:						
Johnston	+	+	+	+	+*	—
Maybank	0	+	+	+	0	—
Tennessee:						
McKellar	+	+	—	—	+*	—
Stewart	+	+	—	—	0	—
Texas:						
Connally	0	0	—	—	0	—
O'Daniel	—	+*	—	—	—	—
Virginia:						
Byrd	+	—	—	—	0	—
Glass	0	0	0	0	0	0

HOUSE VOTE CONTINUED						
Poage	+	+	+	+	—	—
Rayburn (Speaker does not vote).						
Russell	+	+	—	0	—	—
Sumners	+	+	0	+	+	—
Thomas	+	+	+	0	+	+
Thomason	+	+	+	+	+	+
West	—	+	—	+*	—	—
Worley	0	+	—	+	0	—
Virginia:						
Bland	+	+	+	+	+*	—
Burch	+	0	+	+	+	—
Daughton	+	+	—	+	+	—
Drewry	+	0	—	+	+	—
Flannagan	+	+	+	+	0	—
Gary	+	+			+	—
Robertson	+	+	—	—	—	—
Smith	+	+	—	—	—	—
Woodrum	+	+	+	+	0	—

A Case Study In Equal Justice

Friday, Aug. 17, 1945, Durham, (N. C.) Morning Herald

Six-Month Sentence Given Negro Here On Peeping Tom Charge

Jack Kiefer Slated To Learn Fate Today On Same Type Count

The Case of Victor Flowers, (Negro)

Two Peeping Tom cases hogged the spotlight on Recorder's Court menu yesterday, with empty shoes under two windows claiming a major share of the State's evidence.

Victor Flowers, Negro, whose steeplechase exit from 525 McMannen Street was stymied when Police Officer R. L. Barnhill nailed him from behind with a flying tackle, drew a six months' sentence to the roads.

The Case of Jack Kiefer, (White)

Jack Kiefer, soft drink official of Geer Street, who is accused of staring into the Northwood Circle boudoir of an Army officer's wife, will learn his fate today. Judge A. H. Borland, after hearing all evidence, decided to reserve judgment until today.

The defendant, claiming to be a victim of circumstances, argued that he was giving his dog a nightly airing.

Friday, August 17, 1945, Durham (N. C.) SUN

Police Officer R. L. Barnhill told the court that on Wednesday morning around 2:30 o'clock he and Officer N. H. Godwin answered a call at 525 McMannen Street, an unidentified woman having called police headquarters and reported a Negro man peeping into her bedroom window.

Last Tuesday Lt. Burton Spears, 303 West Geer Street, testified that he saw a man peering into the window of apartment 306, and that he remained at the window about four or five minutes. Spears said that he called Maj. William H. Stone, 302 Northwood Circle.

Major Stone testified on Tuesday that when Spears called he took his shotgun and went out, and seeing a man looking into the window of apartment 306. He said that the man ran and he fired at him.

He said that the man was Kiefer, and that he and Lieutenant Spears held the man until police arrived.

Capt. Glenn Rosemond testified on Tuesday that he found a pair of house slippers near apartment 306, and that Kiefer later identified them as his own.

Saturday, Aug. 18, 1945, Durham (N. C.) MORNING HERALD

Other cases heard were:

Wadell Hoskin, Negro, trespassing, 30 days on State highways, amended to workhouse.

The Peeping Tom indictment against Jack Kiefer, bottling company official of Geer Street, yesterday in Recorder's Court was squashed by Judge A. H. Borland, the defendant gaining freedom on payment of court costs for trespass.

Judge Borland ruled insufficient evidence to convict Kiefer.

The clippings reproduced in "Case Study In Equal Justice" were submitted to the PATRIOT by a white soldier from North Carolina. His letter said:

"Two men, one Negro and one white, charged with the same offense—two sentences for the same offense, one for the Negro and one for the white. . . The Negro will be spending the next 6 months on the road in chains and the white man pays the court costs and is a free man.

"The defendant, Kiefer, although not caught in the act was shot shortly thereafter and held by two men until the police came. In the case of defendant Flowers, police were called to the scene and then the defendant was arrested. . . How long the police took before arriving at the scene is not told but even if the police station was around the corner the defendant had time to escape and it is possible that the police caught the wrong man. Why the woman remained unidentified is a mystery that of course should have been cleared up. . . How can you convict a man by a phone call from an unknown woman who apparently remained unknown even at the trial. . . Isn't this what they call circumstantial evidence? Contrast this with the facts of the case of the white man who was seen by a lieutenant peering into a window and shot and held. . .

"The white man is acquitted of the charge of being a voyeur but is charged with trespassing and gains his freedom by paying the court costs for trespass. . .

"On the same day a Negro is sentenced to 30 days on the State highways, amended to workhouse, for trespassing."

Building on Sand

With permission of Chicago Daily News Courtesy Appreciate Associates, Inc.

ATTENTION: SENATOR BILBO

In view of our belief that all men are children of God and brothers of one another, we must regret and deplore the shameful and undemocratic appeals to race prejudice recently made by our two Mississippi senators. . . .

—Adopted 71 to 5 by the Seashore District Conference, The Methodist Church, Lucedale, Mississippi, September 6, 1945.

Your unwarranted injection of race-hatred among our soldiers and those back home is injurious to the united and bitter struggle still to be waged against fascists in the Pacific theatre.

Citywide Industrial Council
Young Women's Christian Assn.
Richmond, Virginia.

Personally, the Eagle would be very willing to forego the pleasure of further misrepresentation in Washington by Mississippi's senior senator. Whether or not enough citizens are in the same frame of mind to retire Bilbo to his dream house at Poplarville won't be known until results of next summer's primaries are released.

Editorial, Oxford Eagle
Oxford, Mississippi.

In the name of thousands of CIO workers in this area, we insist that you denounce the spreading of this racist poison in our nation and further insist that Mr. Bilbo be impeached. We feel that he is not fit to represent any part of our country.

Officers, Arkansas State
CIO Council.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and the proof of the poll tax is the kind of men it puts into office. There is no less an authority for this conclusion than the marvelous Mr. Bilbo of Mississippi.

Writing to a New York woman, the Mississippi Senator defends the poll tax as follows: "In other words, only the informed, intelligent, educated, cultured and refined are permitted to vote and that is the reason Mississippi has such high class representation in the United States Congress. In other words, our representation is 'the cream of the crop'. But in a city or state like New York where you let anybody vote, most anything or anybody is liable to be elected."

After comparing Mr. Wagner and Mr. Mead with men like Mr. Bilbo and Mr. Rankin, New Yorkers probably agree with the Mississippian that the poll tax probably does elevate the cream of a certain kind of crop, but what a crop!

Editorial, The Nashville Tennessean.

Georgians Barred From Polls Take Case To Federal Court

Negro citizens in Atlanta, Georgia, barred from the polls in a primary mayoralty election held September 5, are taking their demand for the right to vote to the courts.

Led by the Atlanta N.A.A.C.P., they have asked the Attorney General of the United States to prosecute those responsible for denying Negroes the right to vote; and they are planning to file civil suits seeking damages against the managers of the polling places where Negroes were barred.

Evade Supreme Court Ruling

Nearly two years ago, the United States Supreme Court ruled that Negro citizens were entitled to vote in Democratic primaries, which are virtual elections in the South. Georgia's new constitution, in an effort to evade compliance with this decision, makes no reference to primary elections, presumably leaving fixing of primary rules to the Democratic Party executive committee.

Meanwhile, a test case, arising out of a similar situation in a Columbus (Georgia) primary is awaiting the decision of Federal Judge T. H. Davis.

Rev. Primus E. King, pastor of the Mt. Pleasant Baptist Church, Columbus, Georgia, is seeking $5,000 damages on the charge that he was denied the right to vote in the last primary election.

Ten Columbus election officials are named as defendants in the case.

Georgia Lawyer Pleads Justice

Lawyers for Rev. King, led by Harry S. Strozier, Macon, Georgia, attorney, and Chairman of the Committee for Georgia, Southern Conference affiliate, have produced conclusive evidence that the primary is an integral part of Georgia's election machinery.

So close is the state tied up with Georgia's primary, declared Attorney Strozier, that even at this very moment the office of the secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee is maintained in the State Capitol at Atlanta. He said further that the laws require the county to provide the official ballot, not the kind the Democratic Party wants, but the kind the state directs, and at the expense of the county. Furthermore, he pointed out that the state makes it a crime for a printer to reproduce or reprint in any form the official ballot. The State of Georgia has even regulated the hours on which primary elections will be held.

The President of the Georgia Bar Association, Charles J. Bloch, is leading the defense of the white primary.

Mr. Strozier is being assisted in the case by Mr. O. D. Smith, liberal Columbus, Georgia attorney, and Mr. Arthur D. Shores, outstanding Negro lawyer of Birmingham, Alabama.

Plantation Owners Slash Pickers Pay

A wage cut which will probably cost Southern cotton pickers over $15,000,000 has been decreed by the federal government, under pressure from Delta cotton planters.

A ceiling on cotton pickers' wages of $2.10 per hundred pounds (compared to last season's prices of $3.00 to $3.50) has been okayed by Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson. At this rate, the cotton picker will average around $15.75 a week, while the cotton planter's already war-swollen profits will soar.

Not only cotton pickers, but the whole South, stands to lose by this wage cut, which will drastically lower purchasing power in the rural South.

The ceiling was set by local "wage boards" in Mississippi and Arkansas, controlled by planters. These boards conducted a referendum, in which only cotton planters and tenant farmers were eligible to vote.

The move was inspired by the Delta Council, organization of deep South cotton planters. Its president, Jere B. Nash, has stated that he "would rather see cotton rot in the field than pay those high prices."

The Southern PATRIOT

SEPTEMBER 1945

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 9

Published monthly by The Southern Conference for Human Welfare, 504-507 Presbyterian Building, Nashville, Tennessee. Ten cents a copy, $1.00 a year. Twenty or more copies mailed to the same address, 5¢ a year. Entered as second class mail matter, November 30, 1942, at the Postoffice, Nashville, Tennessee, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

☆

THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

CLARK FOREMAN
President

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
Executive Secretary and Editor

BOOKS IN BRIEF

A Real Liberty Ship

ALL BRAVE SAILORS, THE STORY OF THE S. S. BOOKER T. WASHINGTON. By John Beecher. L. B. Fischer. $2.50.

The story of the very special Liberty ship, the Booker T. Washington, is one of the most exciting stories of the war, a story every Southerner, especially, should know, and it is beautifully and dramatically told by John Beecher.

For two dangerous years, Beecher, Alabama poet and writer, sailed as an officer on the Booker T. Washington, under the command of its Negro Captain, Hugh Mulzac.

"We who sailed under Captain Hugh Mulzac," Beecher writes, "were no band of saints, no select company of fanatic volunteers, but just the common run of men. We were of all races—mostly Americans, though we included also Brazilians, Filipinos, Scandinavians, Spaniards, Persians, West Indians, Peruvians."

The crew, which included white men, born and bred in the South, took orders from Negro officers, lived and worked and fought together in perfect harmony.

"All Brave Sailors" excels as a thrilling tale of war, and as a sensitive and beautiful human document.

Recommended Reading

SIXTY MILLION JOBS, by Henry A. Wallace. Simon & Schuster, $1.

"This books sets forth my belief," says Mr. Wallace, "that we can attain the goal of 60 million jobs and a national income of 200 billion dollars without a 'planned economy,' without disastrous inflation, and without an unbalanced budget that will endanger our national credit." Must reading.

TIME BOMB, by E. A. Piller. Arco Publishing Company, $2.

President Roosevelt said it would be easier to defeat the military forces of fascism than it would be to destroy the ideas on which fascism thrives. **Time Bomb** describes the organizations and individuals spreading these fascist ideas, as well as their methods of operation. A vitally important book.

THEY SEEK A CITY, by Arna Bontemps and Jack Conroy. Doubleday, Doran & Co., $2.75.

The story of Negro migrations in America, showing all too clearly the motivations underlying the flight of Negroes from the South.

FIGHTING LIBERAL, by George W. Norris, Macmillan, $3.50.

The autobiography of one of America's greatest liberals.

JOHN BEECHER

Dollar View vs. Scholar View

Uncle Sam's Billion Dollar Baby, by Frederick L. Collins, GP Putnam. (Reprinted from the **Nashville Tennessean** editorial page.)

It is no secret of course that the big electric power combines never have liked the TVA. . . .

But if the alarmed interests believe the TVA can be reached and scotched by the moss-grown arguments rehashed by Frederick L. Collins in a book published today, they are leaning on a very weak quill indeed.

The whole burden of the book is the old effort to convince the people that TVA is a Russian plot and that through it the rest of the nation is subsidizing the low power rates in the Tennessee valley region. The hard fact on which the effort snags now as in the past is, of course, that TVA does not retail power but wholesales power at the same rates power is wholesaled by private power companies. The whole saving to the people is accomplished in power distribution through their own publicly-owned systems, financed directly by the communities in the most orthodox fashion.

We wonder why, its contents having been passed out free by the utilities for so long, it should be put up now for sale on the shelf with undamaged goods.

For a more authentic picture of TVA, we suggest **The Future of Regional Planning**, a forum reprinted from **The American Scholar**, Phi Beta Kappa quarterly. James A. Dombrowski contributed: "Some Social Aspects of TVA." Free upon request from the PATRIOT.

Keeping Current

The U. S. Army should be an authority on what we have been fighting against in this war, and sure enough, straight from the War Department comes some of the clearest talking on the subject we have seen. We announced in our last issue that we were circulating (free) a reprint of the Army Fact Sheet No. 64, on **Fascism**; and now we find a reprint of Army Fact Sheet No. 70: **Prejudice, Roadblock to Progress.** This is an extremely valuable statement, and may be secured from the International Labor Defense, 122 East 19 Street, New York 3, at 5c, with special prices for quantities. A longer study on the same subject, prepared for high school students by anthropologist Hortense Powdermaker, **Probing Our Prejudices**, has been published by Harper and Bros., for 65c.

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Information on the new Wagner-Murray-Dingell Bill which would mean "cradle to the grave" security, may be secured from the Physicians Forum, 510 Madison Avenue, New York 22, or the National Consumers League, 348 Engineers Building, Cleveland, Ohio. Both organiaztions have prepared free summaries of the Bill, and the Physicians Forum also has a fine popular pamphlet, **For the People's Health**, illustrated by Crockett Johnson, 10c.

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The Southern Regional Council has several new pamphlets: **Economic Value of the Negro to the South, Past, Present and Potential; Understanding Our Neighbors, A Factual Survey of America's Major Race Problem,** and **Opportunities for the Negro Veteran in Atlanta, Georgia.** They may be secured from the Council at 63 Auburn Avenue, N.E., Atlanta, Georgia.

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The Southern Packet, a monthly miscellany of Southern books and ideas, is being published in Asheville, N. C. A very attractive leaflet, the Packet's purpose is to review and publicize books about the South. Address is 48 Walnut Street, subscription 50c per year.

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Negro Women War Workers, just published by the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, is an extremely interesting and useful collection of information on the part played by Negro women in winning the war. 24 pp. with charts and photographs. May be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. 10c.

TRENDS

Congratulations to:

—Senator Allen J. Ellender of Louisiana for joining with Sen. Wagner to introduce the General Housing Act of 1945, with provisions for a rural housing program. The bill would make available loans at 3% interest, and also would subsidize directly 300,000 new farm homes.

—the Arkansas Labor Journal for turning thumbs down on a profitable advertisement recently offered by a utility company. The ad contained statements insinuating that organized labor opposes government electric power projects, and was apparently part of a campaign of the power companies to seduce and buy rural electrical cooperative properties.

—the Greenville, S. C. School Board, for joining the growing list of Southern school boards to equalize salaries of Negro and white school teachers.

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Federal aid to education was advocated by Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, at a recent conference at Peabody College in Nashville. He pointed out that the rural South, with 17 per cent of the children of the nation, has only two per cent of the national income, while the urban East has 35 per cent of the children, with 40 per cent of the income.

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The Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has placed the University of Texas on probation, as the result of an investigation begun last year when the college's Board of Regents dismissed liberal President Homer P. Rainey, outstanding Southern educator.

Dr. Rainey termed the Association's action "the result of repeated violations of sound educational practices by past and present members of the Board of Regents." The students responded to the ruling, which undermined the academic standing of one of the South's largest and richest universities, by a demonstration, featuring signs which read "Thanks, Regents."

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Rankin Holds His Place As Veterans' Enemy Number One

Rep. Rankin's latest amendments to the GI Bill of Rights would help real estate loan sharks at the expense of veterans. The proposal would leave the appraisal of property which the veteran wished to purchase entirely in the hands of the lender, and thus keep real estate prices inflated. The CIO proposes that the appraisals be made by the Federal Housing Agency, to protect the veteran from buying a gold brick.

IWO JIMA MEMORIAL

We dedicate ourselves, first, to live together in peace the way they fought and are buried in this war. Here lie men who loved America because their ancestors generations ago helped in her founding, and other men who loved her with equal passion because they themselves or their fathers escaped from oppression to her blessed shores. Here no man prefers another because of his faith or despises him because of his color. Here there are no quotas of how many from each group are admitted or allowed. Among these men there is no discrimination, no prejudice, no hatred. Theirs is the highest and purest democracy.

Any man among us who fails to understand that will thereby betray those who lie here dead. Whoever of us lifts his hand in hate against a brother or thinks himself superior to those who happen to be in the minority, makes of this ceremony and of the bloody sacrifice it commemorates an empty, hollow mockery. Thus, then, as our solemn sacred duty, do we, the living, now dedicate ourselves to the right of Protestants, Catholics and Jews, or white men and Negroes alike, to enjoy the democracy for which all of them have here paid the price.

—CHAPLAIN ROLAND B. GITTELSON.
Memorial Address at the Fifth Marine Division Cemetery on Iwo Jima.

Florida's open-shop amendment, adopted last November, is again on its way to the U. S. Supreme Court. The outcome will affect a similar law adopted last year in Arkansas, and, if unfavorable to the open-shoppers will probably defeat Christian-American plans to shackle labor in other states.

Attorney General Tom Watson, father of the so called "Right to Work" Amendment ("Right to Starve" law) has consistently failed to get cooperation from federal labor agencies in the enforcement of his anti-labor measure.

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It is reported that the 100th Battalion, made up of Japanese American youth, has received more citations than any comparable group—including more than a thousand Purple Hearts, 74 battle stars, 14 Distinguished Service Crosses, Legions of Merit and Presidential citations. . . . Eleven Americans (in this war) who have received the nation's highest award, the Congressional Medal of Honor, were foreign born. . . .

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The first conference of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, outgrowth of the 1943 international conference at Hot Springs, Virginia will be held in October in Canada.

Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson will represent the United States. The South, faced with many farm problems, will watch the conference with interest.

Memphis, Tennessee has announced the building of a city hospital, in which Negro doctors and nurses may train and practice, as one of its "must" postwar projects. The $350,000 hospital for Negroes will be built as soon as the necessary material can be purchased. Because the city's present charity hospital does not allow Negro doctors and nurses to practice, this city with a Negro population of 133,000 has but 25 Negro doctors, only three of whom are under 51 years of age.

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"Unemployment during the depression was a major reason why 300,000 men were discharged from the army for mental and nervous troubles," Col. William C. Menninger, chief of the War Department's psychiatric division, told the Senate Committee considering the Full Employment Bill.

Col. Menninger revealed that 43% of all the Army's medical discharges were for psychiatric reasons. He pointed out further that 39% of the men the Army rejected (almost two million men) were found suffering from some type of personality disorder.

"They are children of the depression," Menninger declared. "The effect of unemployment in their families in their youth is beyond calculation."

He said that positive assurance of jobs to veterans is the best way to prevent medically discharged soldiers from becoming "confirmed invalids".